

## LABOR LEFT FOR VIRGINIA

Governor Pardons Chief of the Juvenile Gang of Thieves.

### FRIENDS HOPE TO REFORM HIM

Twenty-two Deaths in Raleigh During the Month of August.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5.—All State offices are closed to-day on account of Labor Day observance, and a big per cent. of the membership of the Raleigh labor unions left on a special excursion train this morning for Norfolk, in company with members of the unions in Durham and Henderson, to spend the day on Pine Beach. Therefore, practically all the factories, mills, etc., are closed down for the day. There was an almost continuous rain here during the day.

Governor Aycock has granted a pardon to Frank Moore, a white boy, who was for a while the head of a regular gang of thieves in this city. He has served nearly a year on the Wake county roads. His friends have hopes of reforming him.

**INSURANCE RECEIPTS.**  
Insurance Commissioner James R. Young reports an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. in the receipts of the office during the past five months. The August receipts amounted to \$37,523.50.

State Department of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner went to Wrightsville Beach, near Wilmington, to-day to deliver an address in connection with the observance of Labor Day by the members of the labor unions of Wilmington. He and R. B. Glenn, Democratic nominee for Governor, were the orators of the day.

A charter is issued to the Bassinger Carriage and Harness Co., Salisbury, the capital being \$10,000, and the principal incorporator, B. Bassinger.

Governor Aycock has ordered a special term of the State Superior Court to convene October 24 for the purpose of trying the case of the State vs. the shooting of Chief of Police Hamrick, of Shelby, last week.

**MORTUARY.**

In Raleigh during the past month there were twenty-two deaths—eleven each of white and colored. Fourteen of them were infants, and of these seven were white and seven colored.

Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has been selected by the court as its special representative at the congress of jurists and lawyers to be held at St. Louis September 26th to 30th. United States District Judge James E. Boyd, of Greensboro, also goes as the special representative of the North Carolina Bar Association. Both are Republicans, Justice Douglas being the last of the fusion court elected some years ago, and is to be succeeded this fall on the bench by Judge George H. Brown, Jr.

### FIRE AT BRIERFIELD.

The Large Barn of J. Thompson Brown Burned.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
FOREST DEPOT, VA., Sept. 5.—At midnight Saturday a fire was discovered in the large barn owned by J. Thompson Brown on his farm at Briarfield. The fire had gained considerable headway when discovered; the roof was about caving.

Ten head of horses and mules were consumed by the flames, including Mr. Brown's driving horse. A large quantity of feed, along with the harness, were all a total loss. The loss will total up many thousands of dollars, and an insurance policy, which had been in force since the property had expired a week or more ago, and for some reason had not been renewed.

### BELIEVE BODY IS THAT OF F. S. SNYDER

(By Associated Press.)  
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 5.—The soldier whose body was found near Fayetteville, N. C., yesterday morning, is thought to be F. S. Snyder, a member of Company G, of Bamberg. He was in the baggage car drinking, it is said, and is supposed to have lost his balance, falling out of the baggage car door. One man in the baggage car says that he saw a man lose his life and fall from the car when near Fayetteville. Snyder was not missed until the soldiers arrived at camp.

### BOILS AND ERUPTIONS

Have been suffering from Impure Blood for many years, having Boils and other Eruptions. Having heard of S. S. S. I decided to try it, and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. I intend to continue to use it, as I believe it to be the best Blood Medicine on the market. Cleveland, Tenn. W. K. DITTMER.

For over fifteen years I have suffered more or less from Impure Blood. About a year ago I had a boil appear on my leg below the knee, which was followed by three more on my neck. I saw S. S. S. advertised and decided to try it. After taking three bottles all Boils disappeared and I have not been troubled any since.

GEO. G. FERTIG,  
114 W. Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

Newark, Ohio, May 23, 1903.

From childhood I had been bothered with bad blood, skin eruptions and boils. I had boils ranging from five to twenty in number, each season. The burning accompanying the eruption was terrible. S. S. S. seemed to be just the medicine needed in my case. It drove out all impurities and had blood, giving me permanent relief from the skin eruption and boils. This has been ten years ago, and I have never had a return of the disease.

Mrs. J. D. ATHERTON.

Write for our book on blood and skin diseases.

Medical advice or any special information about your case will cost you nothing.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

**POLK MILLER'S**

remedy for

**FLEAS**

on CATS and DOGS. Guaranteed or money refunded. Good for all skin diseases. Price, 25c; not mallable.

Polk Miller Drug Co.,  
Polk Miller-Childrey Co.

**HEALTH NEARLY PERFECT.**

The health of the Virginia troops is nearly perfect. Three men are in the hospital, but none of them is at all seriously sick.

Lieutenant Parker, surgeon of the first division, has been detailed to the first division field hospital. Lieutenant-Colonel Perry has been detailed as field officer of the day to-morrow; he will see none of the battle, which is not at all to his liking.

Adjutant-General Nalle, Colonel Alexander M. Higgins of the Seventy-first Virginia, and Colonel J. Lane Stern will ride with General Grant, commander of the first division, to-morrow. At the close of the engagement they

will return to headquarters and will be present to-morrow night when the movements of the day will be explained and discussed.

The Virginians, the First Maine, the First Alabama and the First Texas with a Massachusetts battery and the Richmond Howitzers form the first brigade under Colonel Price. The Connecticut regiment, which is encamped near the Virginians, was the nearest neighbor of the Third Virginia at Camp Alger, during the war with Spain, and there has been a general interchange of visits to-day. There are four men from each company will be detailed to act as camp guard to-morrow, while the rest of the troops are in the field. The men left behind are curing their luck as everybody wants to be on the march and in the battle.

The second battalion of the First Texas arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after having been three days on the road. The train was greatly delayed. The first battalion arrived yesterday, but the second had all the cooking utensils and the men of the first have been almost suffering for lack of food.

**Governor to Receive Salute.**

The Governor of Virginia is expected in camp. It is not known at corps headquarters when His Excellency will arrive, but General Corbin said to-day he was looking for him. Governor Montague, as Chief Executive of the State in which the manoeuvre camp is located, and commander-in-chief of the military forces of Virginia, will be honored with a salute of seventeen guns from the battery at headquarters.

Manderson, ex-senator from Nebraska, who took part in the second battle of Manassas, arrived at corps headquarters this afternoon and will remain until the manoeuvres are over as the guest of General Corbin. Captain George West, originally from the same county, afterwards a lawyer of Richmond, is in Camp No. 1, as quartermaster of the First Texas and spent some time at the Virginia camp to-day.

The troops are not complaining of the fare. Fresh beef is supplied daily, bread is issued once a day and there are plenty of vegetables, pickles and condiments of two or three kinds, but men have determined not to try to buy anything from vendors at camp. A farmer tried to charge Captain Miller's Company thirty cents a dozen for eggs to-day. The captain did not buy eggs.

**Brilliant Dinner.**

At 9 o'clock to-night a few lights in the camp. The headquarters is playing "My Old Kentucky Home." Officers and men are turning in, confident that they will be turned out at midnight to start on the march across the hills and through the woods of the Manassas field to meet an enemy which is just as real as though red war were, indeed, about to devastate once more the farms of old Prince William.

General Corbin was the host at a brilliant dinner in honor of the foreign attaches and invited guests. There was an elegant menu discussed and responses to toasts by the soldiers representing other governments, including Colonel Roosevelt, military attaché of the Russian embassy, and Colonel Monteverde, of the Spanish embassy. Governor Warfield, of Maryland, who arrived late this evening; Adjutant-General Riggs, of that State; General Francis V. Greene, of New York, and General Manderson, of Nebraska, made brief addresses. Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. General Grant and Miss Patterson were the only ladies at the dinner. The brilliant dinner, perfect in every appointment, with the music, the merry laughter and jest and the occasional serious reference to the work expected to begin in a few hours, a battle made as real as may be within the ink of life, suggested the ball given by the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

W. E. H.

**IN THE FIELD.**

**Gossip of the Camp and the Battleground.**

(Staff Correspondence.)  
**PRESS HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NO. 3, GAINESVILLE, VA., September 5.**

The army officers in charge of the manoeuvres sedulously guard against the creation of the impression that the forces massed on the fields of the first and second battles of Manassas are going to duplicate the movements made by Federals and Confederates in 1862 and 1863.

In the first place, the United States army did not gain anything of credit out of those battles. In the second place, there is no desire to revive the feeling of antagonism which was rife forty years ago, when hostile armies were marching and countermarching, and fighting on the soil of old Prince William.

It is true that the problems which the army of the Blue and the army of the Brown, stationed at Camp No. 1, near Manassas, and Camp No. 2, near Thoroughfare, respectively, will try to solve, bear some resemblance to those which General Beauregard and General McClellan and General Jackson and General Pope worked out in '61 and '62, though this may have been accidental. It is also true that the residents of the country, over which the armies will be manoeuvred have a deep-rooted impression that the battles are to be reproduced. They feel that the army of the Blue, occupying a position nearest Wash-

## Truly a Revelation

Are the new arrivals of Cable Pianos. We are used to instruments of elegant design, but the new Cables which arrived upon our warehouse floor to-day direct from our Chicago factory are so beautiful in design and finish that they have actually startled us.

Come and See Them.

### ANOTHER THING

Have You Inspected Our Mason & Hamlin

...AND...

Conover Parlor?

As you well know, these magnificent Pianos are the highest creations of the manufacturer's art.

Absolutely Perfect in

Material and Workmanship.

A complete stock of all the latest styles in

Kingsbury,

Wellington,

DeKoven and

Schubert

PIANOS.

Slightly Used

Instruments.

We have on hand at this time a number of very fine Pianos, which we will dispose of this week at

Greatly Reduced Prices

You Will Be

Interested in These

Photographs and Graphophones

\$5.50 to \$65.

ON EASY TERMS.

Phonograph Records,

Gold Moulded, 25c each.

Why Pay More?

THE

CABLE

COMPANY,

J. G. CORLEY, Mgr.

BIG WAR AT

MANASSAS BEGUN

(Continued from First Page.)

light. The troops went to sleep to-night at both Manassas and Thoroughfare, confident that they would be moved about midnight and hiked off to meet the enemy, Blue or Brown, as the case may be. They will march with hard tack and bacon in their haversacks, and will bivouac wherever they may be when 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon comes.

**Virginians in Fine Feather.**

The Virginia troops will probably be moved early to-morrow morning. The Fourth Brigade, to which the Seventieth and the Howitzers are attached, will, it is expected, form the advance guard of the Blue army, which is to attack the army of the Brown, stationed at Thoroughfare. The Virginians are eager for the novel experience of a mimic engagement on such a magnificent scale. The regiment has had a hard day's work, battalion and regimental drill in the forenoon and brigade drill this afternoon.

For the first time in its history the Seventieth Virginia Infantry to-day drilled as a full regiment. Colonel Anderson said he was more than pleased with the way in which the men acquitted themselves. The same was true of the manner in which they showed up in the brigade drill. Colonel J. Lane Stern, who, by reason of his long service as inspecting officer of the Virginia volunteers, is a critic in all matters military, did not this afternoon he thought the regiment would compare favorably with any in camp. But it remained for Colonel Price, acting brigadier and commander of the Fourth Brigade to fill the colonel's cup full to overflowing. Colonel Price said this afternoon after watching the regiment perform several intricate movements in connection with the other regiments of the brigade, that he was surprised to see volunteers so quick and accurate, and that he had no further fear of being able to get out of the men the work which would be expected of them. An old sergeant of the Sixteenth Infantry, a battalion of which is brigaded with the Virginians, remarked after coming in from drill this afternoon: "Them Virginians do it about as well as we do."

General Nalle is pleased to note that the Virginians are better equipped than almost any of the volunteers. "Our troops have some things in the way of equipment that even the regulars have not yet got," he said.

**Health Nearly Perfect.**

The health of the Virginia troops is nearly perfect. Three men are in the hospital, but none of them is at all seriously sick.

Lieutenant Parker, surgeon of the first battalion, has been detailed to the first division field hospital. Lieutenant-Colonel Perry has been detailed as field officer of the day to-morrow; he will see none of the battle, which is not at all to his liking.

Adjutant-General Nalle, Colonel Alexander M. Higgins of the Seventy-first Virginia, and Colonel J. Lane Stern will ride with General Grant, commander of the first division, to-morrow. At the close of the engagement they

will return to headquarters and will be present to-morrow night when the movements of the day will be explained and discussed.

The Virginians, the First Maine, the First Alabama and the First Texas with a Massachusetts battery and the Richmond Howitzers form the first brigade under Colonel Price. The Connecticut regiment, which is encamped near the Virginians, was the nearest neighbor of the Third Virginia at Camp Alger, during the war with Spain, and there has been a general interchange of visits to-day. There are four men from each company will be detailed to act as camp guard to-morrow, while the rest of the troops are in the field. The men left behind are curing their luck as everybody wants to be on the march and in the battle.

The second battalion of the First Texas arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after having been three days on the road. The train was greatly delayed. The first battalion arrived yesterday, but the second had all the cooking utensils and the men of the first have been almost suffering for lack of food.

**Governor to Receive Salute.**

The Governor of Virginia is expected in camp. It is not known at corps headquarters when His Excellency will arrive, but General Corbin said to-day he was looking for him. Governor Montague, as Chief Executive of the State in which the manoeuvre camp is located, and commander-in-chief of the military forces of Virginia, will be honored with a salute of seventeen guns from the battery at headquarters.

Manderson, ex-senator from Nebraska, who took part in the second battle of Manassas, arrived at corps headquarters this afternoon and will remain until the manoeuvres are over as the guest of General Corbin. Captain George West, originally from the same county, afterwards a lawyer of Richmond, is in Camp No. 1, as quartermaster of the First Texas and spent some time at the Virginia camp to-day.

The troops are not complaining of the fare. Fresh beef is supplied daily, bread is issued once a day and there are plenty of vegetables, pickles and condiments of two or three kinds, but men have determined not to try to buy anything from vendors at camp. A farmer tried to charge Captain Miller's Company thirty cents a dozen for eggs to-day. The captain did not buy eggs.

**Brilliant Dinner.**

At 9 o'clock to-night a few lights in the camp. The headquarters is playing "My Old Kentucky Home." Officers and men are turning in, confident that they will be turned out at midnight to start on the march across the hills and through the woods of the Manassas field to meet an enemy which is just as real as though red war were, indeed, about to devastate once more the farms of old Prince William.

General Corbin was the host at a brilliant dinner in honor of the foreign attaches and invited guests. There was an elegant menu discussed and responses to toasts by the soldiers representing other governments, including Colonel Roosevelt, military attaché of the Russian embassy, and Colonel Monteverde, of the Spanish embassy. Governor Warfield, of Maryland, who arrived late this evening; Adjutant-General Riggs, of that State; General Francis V. Greene, of New York, and General Manderson, of Nebraska, made brief addresses. Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. General Grant and Miss Patterson were the only ladies at the dinner. The brilliant dinner, perfect in every appointment, with the music, the merry laughter and jest and the occasional serious reference to the work expected to begin in a few hours, a battle made as real as may be within the ink of life, suggested the ball given by the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

W. E. H.

**IN THE FIELD.**

**Gossip of the Camp and the Battleground.**

(Staff Correspondence.)  
**PRESS HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NO. 3, GAINESVILLE, VA., September 5.**

The army officers in charge of the manoeuvres sedulously guard against the creation of the impression that the forces massed on the fields of the first and second battles of Manassas are going to duplicate the movements made by Federals and Confederates in 1862 and 1863.

In the first place, the United States army did not gain anything of credit out of those battles. In the second place, there is no desire to revive the feeling of antagonism which was rife forty years ago, when hostile armies were marching and countermarching, and fighting on the soil of old Prince William.

It is true that the problems which the army of the Blue and the army of the Brown, stationed at Camp No. 1, near Manassas, and Camp No. 2, near Thoroughfare, respectively, will try to solve, bear some resemblance to those which General Beauregard and General McClellan and General Jackson and General Pope worked out in '61 and '62, though this may have been accidental. It is also true that the residents of the country, over which the armies will be manoeuvred have a deep-rooted impression that the battles are to be reproduced. They feel that the army of the Blue, occupying a position nearest Wash-

ington, and supposed to be defending the capital, is to represent the Federals, and the army of the Brown, lying at Thoroughfare, is to stand for the Confederates.

Hundreds of people, men and women, living in the territory over which the armies will be manoeuvred, remember the battles of Manassas. I sat in the shade on the side of the road leading from Gainesville to Manassas, over which Longstreet hastened his army in 1862, to relieve Jackson, who was locked in deadly combat with Pope, a few miles further on, and talked with an old gray-bearded man, but who was only a boy when the war was on. While we talked a white auto, bearing a party of officers, came by, and a few minutes later, a dozen cavalrymen trotted past.

"Every time I see those fellows it makes me think of our soldiers during the fighting here," said my old companion. "They were almost naked, and they all looked half-starved. Many of them had not had a square meal in a month, and their guns were old-fashioned pieces, hardly good enough to use in shooting at squirrels. These well clothed, well fed, and well armed soldiers are not much like what I got to think all soldiers were. Like I was myself the last year of the war, though I was only sixteen years old. I was captured at Sallors' Creek."

It must not be thought that there is any feeling on the part of the people against the soldiers. The contrary is true. The soldiers, officers and men have made a fine impression on the population. The conduct of the men has been exemplary. There have been no depredations committed. Two chickens stolen is the sole extent of the "foraging" which has been done, so far as reported. These were promptly paid for. Some property has been damaged in the course of preparations for the manoeuvres, but the amount of damage done has been liberally compensated, and with the utmost promptness. General Corbin issues an order nearly every day, relative to the necessity of the officers exercising care to prevent depredations of various kinds. Yards, cemeteries and gardens and orchards are protected by white flags, which show that the enclosed property is forbidden ground, on which neither side is to enter in the course of the manoeuvres. On Saturday, General Corbin directed his brigade commanders to take care that every piece of property of the kind described was protected by the flags, as it was understood that some had been overlooked.

In short, regular soldiers, and volunteers, officers and enlisted men, have borne themselves thus far in a manner

## WAR AT MANASSAS HAS BEGUN; BATTLE TO OCCUR AT DAYLIGHT



TROOPS DETRAINING AT THOROUGHFARE.

will return to headquarters and will be present to-morrow night when the movements of the day will be explained and discussed.

The Virginians, the First Maine, the First Alabama and the First Texas with a Massachusetts battery and the Richmond Howitzers form the first brigade under Colonel Price. The Connecticut regiment, which is encamped near the Virginians, was the nearest neighbor of the Third Virginia at Camp Alger, during the war with Spain, and there has been a general interchange of visits to-day. There are four men from each company will be detailed to act as camp guard to-morrow, while the rest of the troops are in the field. The men left behind are curing their luck as everybody wants to be on the march and in the battle.

The second battalion of the First Texas arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after having been three days on the road. The train was greatly delayed. The first battalion arrived yesterday, but the second had all the cooking utensils and the men of the first have been almost suffering for lack of food.

**Governor to Receive Salute.**

The Governor of Virginia is expected in camp. It is not known at corps headquarters when His Excellency will arrive, but General Corbin said to-day he was looking for him. Governor Montague, as Chief Executive of the State in which the manoeuvre camp is located, and commander-in-chief of the military forces of Virginia, will be honored with a salute of seventeen guns from the battery at headquarters.

Manderson, ex-senator from Nebraska, who took part in the second battle of Manassas, arrived at corps headquarters this afternoon and will remain until the manoeuvres are over as the guest of General Corbin. Captain George West, originally from the same county, afterwards a lawyer of Richmond, is in Camp No. 1, as quartermaster of the First Texas and spent some time at the Virginia camp to-day.

The troops are not complaining of the fare. Fresh beef is supplied daily, bread is issued once a day and there are plenty of vegetables, pickles and condiments of two or three kinds, but men have determined not to try to buy anything from vendors at camp. A farmer tried to charge Captain Miller's Company thirty cents a dozen for eggs to-day. The captain did not buy eggs.

**Brilliant Dinner.**

At 9 o'clock to-night a few lights in the camp. The headquarters is playing "My Old Kentucky Home." Officers and men are turning in, confident that they will be turned out at midnight to start on the march across the hills and through the woods of the Manassas field to meet an enemy which is just as real as though red war were, indeed, about to devastate once more the farms of old Prince William.

General Corbin was the host at a brilliant dinner in honor of the foreign attaches and invited guests. There was an elegant menu discussed and responses to toasts by the soldiers representing other governments, including Colonel Roosevelt, military attaché of the Russian embassy, and Colonel Monteverde, of the Spanish embassy. Governor Warfield, of Maryland, who arrived late this evening; Adjutant-General Riggs, of that State; General Francis V. Greene, of New York, and General Manderson, of Nebraska, made brief addresses. Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. General Grant and Miss Patterson were the only ladies at the dinner. The brilliant dinner, perfect in every appointment, with the music, the merry laughter and jest and the occasional serious reference to the work expected to begin in a few hours, a battle made as real as may be within the ink of life, suggested the ball given by the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

W. E. H.

**IN THE FIELD.**

**Gossip of the Camp and the Battleground.**

(Staff Correspondence.)  
**PRESS HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NO. 3, GAINESVILLE, VA., September 5.**

The army officers in charge of the manoeuvres sedulously guard against the creation of the impression that the forces massed on the fields of the first and second battles of Manassas are going to duplicate the movements made by Federals and Confederates in 1862 and 1863.

In the first place, the United States army did not gain anything of credit out of those battles. In the second place, there is no desire to revive the feeling of antagonism which was rife forty years ago, when hostile armies were marching and countermarching, and fighting on the soil of old Prince William.

It is true that the problems which the army of the Blue and the army of the Brown, stationed at Camp No. 1, near Manassas, and Camp No. 2, near Thoroughfare, respectively, will try to solve, bear some resemblance to those which General Beauregard and General McClellan and General Jackson and General Pope worked out in '61 and '62, though this may have been accidental. It is also true that the residents of the country, over which the armies will be manoeuvred have a deep-rooted impression that the battles are to be reproduced. They feel that the army of the Blue, occupying a position nearest Wash-

ington, and supposed to be defending the capital, is to represent the Federals, and the army of the Brown, lying at Thoroughfare, is to stand for the Confederates.

Hundreds of people, men and women, living in the territory over which the armies will be manoeuvred, remember the battles of Manassas. I sat in the shade on the side of the road leading from Gainesville to Manassas, over which Longstreet hastened his army in 1862, to relieve Jackson, who was locked in deadly combat with Pope, a few miles further on, and talked with an old gray-bearded man, but who was only a boy when the war was on. While we talked a white auto, bearing a party of officers, came by, and a few minutes later, a dozen cavalrymen trotted past.

"Every time I see those fellows it makes me think of our soldiers during the fighting here," said my old companion. "They were almost naked, and they all looked half-starved. Many of them had not had a square meal in a month, and their guns were old-fashioned pieces, hardly good enough to use in shooting at squirrels. These well clothed, well fed, and well armed soldiers are not much like what I got to think all soldiers were. Like I was myself the last year of the war, though I was only sixteen years old. I was captured at Sallors' Creek."

It must not be thought that there is any feeling on the part of the people against the soldiers. The contrary is true. The soldiers, officers and men have made a fine impression on the population. The conduct of the men has been exemplary. There have been no depredations committed. Two chickens stolen is the sole extent of the "foraging" which has been done, so far as reported. These were promptly paid for. Some property has been damaged in the course of preparations for the manoeuvres, but the amount of damage done has been liberally compensated, and with the utmost promptness. General Corbin issues an order nearly every day, relative to the necessity of the officers exercising care to prevent depredations of various kinds. Yards, cemeteries and gardens and orchards are protected by white flags, which show that the enclosed property is forbidden ground, on which neither side is to enter in the course of the manoeuvres. On Saturday, General Corbin directed his brigade commanders to take care that every piece of property of the kind described was protected by the flags, as it was understood that some had been overlooked.

In short, regular soldiers, and volunteers, officers and enlisted men, have borne themselves thus far in a manner

to commend the professional and citizen soldier of the civilians.

The cost of these manoeuvres is already giving some of the officers much concern. One of them told me last night that he did not believe that Congress would make an appropriation next year for them, the cost has been too great.

"I can't for the life of me see where the money goes," he said. "It just goes, and goes, hundreds of dollars, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands. There will be nothing tangible to show for the expenditure when it is all over, and the troops are gone. But there can be no question that the government has never undertaken anything which will be of such great effect in making the volunteer army efficient, and really useful to the country. The money will have been well spent, I am certain, but I do not believe the people will think so."

The cost of the manoeuvres would be materially lessened if the grounds here were to be used for that purpose every year instead of selecting different localities each autumn. The money expended in the improvement of the field at Manassas, such as the sinking of wells, and the location of side tracks, is absolutely lost, if the army is never encamped here again.